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# ANNUAL REPORT

TO

**THE MEMBERS**

OF THE

**WILLENHALL**

**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,**

BY

**JOHN T. HARTILL,**

*L.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S. Eng., J.P.,*

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**

**February 12th, 1910.**



## Summary of Vital and Mortal Statistics for 1909.

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Area...	1,249 acres.
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Population :—

Census, 1901	18,515
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Estimated, 1909	19,730
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Number of Inhabited Houses :—

Census, 1901	3,614
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Estimated, 1909	3,843
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Average Number of Persons per House	5·1
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Density	15·7 per acre.
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Births	563
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Birth-rate	28·5
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Deaths	334
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Death-rate	16·9
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Net Death-rate including deaths outside District	19·3
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Zymotic Death-rate	3·1
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Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births registered	177·6
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# Medical Officer's Annual Report, 1909.

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MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

In this my 21st Annual Report, I regret my inability to describe the health of the town during 1909 as having been as satisfactory as in recent years. Sickness, though never very excessive at any part of the year, was not light at any portion of it. Non-certifiable infectious diseases were very prevalent.

This District is situated in a broad, shallow valley, at a high altitude above the sea level. The older houses are built on clay or clay mixed with gravel, and the newer houses for the most part on shale excavated from the mines. Most of them are built in blocks, having yards used in common by the occupiers—who are artisans chiefly employed in making locks, keys, brass and iron castings, iron stampings and other hardware goods. Women and young persons of both sexes are largely employed in some of the trades—but very few children at the present time. Trade was far from good, and though it may be that there was no more actual extreme poverty than usual, shortage of work made the lives of many less than usually pleasant. The water supply, derived chiefly from an artesian well below sandstone formations, was abundant and I believe free from harmful ingredients—but it was often not as bright and clear as drinking water ought to be. The relatively small slope of the land, and close proximity to other Urban Districts, make the problem of sewerage and sewage disposal difficult.

During the year, two short side streets off Brick-kiln Street, to

be known henceforth as North and South Streets respectively, were made and taken over by the Council. Stone Street and Villiers Street have also been made, but have not been formally taken over. Improvements have been made in parts of Bridge Street, Field Street, Bloxwich Road and Middle Gardens ; and Bridge Street has now been declared by the Council to be a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large. Mount Pleasant, a new street leading from Birmingham Street to Gipsy Lane, is about to be properly made. All these are improvements in the direction of better sanitation. A public urinal, with automatic flush tank, has been erected in the New Road ; and the provision of a similar convenience in the Walsall Road is being considered.

I estimate the population to be 19,730, living in 3,843 houses ; based upon an average of 5·1 persons to each house, as at the last Census ; and adding 131—the estimated proportion of inmates of the Union House, from the township.

There were 563 births and 334 deaths registered in the District, equal to a Birth-rate of 28·5 and a Death-rate of 16·9 per thousand per year ; as compared with an average of 33·3 and 16·7 in the ten preceding years. The Birth-rate was the lowest of which I have any record. The Death-rate was the highest since 1904. The Death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 3·1 ; as compared with an average of 2·1 in the ten preceding years. The net Death-rate of all belonging to the District was 19·3 ; as compared with an average of 18·2 in the ten preceding years—including therein all who died in public institutions outside the District, together with others whose deaths were not registered *in* the District, and who did not die *in* public institutions, though undoubtedly inhabitants of the District immediately before death.

The Local Government Board Tables I and IV do not contain a column in which to record the deaths of undoubted residents in a District, who die by suicide, accident or disease, outside the District and *not* in a public institution. The Memorandum sent by the Board to Medical Officers of Health, dated October 1909 states that such deaths should be included in those of the District in which



they are registered, unless the Medical Officer of Health knows that they will be shewn in the mortality tables of some other District. Knowing from experience that these notes are differently interpreted by different men, I respectfully suggest, in order to secure uniformity throughout the Country, that either the whole of such deaths should be included in the District in which they are registered or transferred to the District in which immediately before death the persons were bona-fide residents, and that the blank Tables in future years should provide for that to be carried out. In 1909, there were 5 deaths of that kind which have been included in columns 11, 12 and 13 of Table I, and which must be deducted if the notes on the Tables, as distinct from the Memorandum, are to be literally followed. The same 5 are also included in Table IV, though not registered in the District and not “residents” within the meaning of Tables I and IV.

There has been an extraordinary increase in the number of those who have died in public institutions in recent years. How far this has been due to increased poverty of old people and straitened circumstances of their children, or to alteration in the habits of Doctors in sending their patients to a Hospital or the Union House, or to the increased attractiveness of the new Union House to the elderly poor, I am unable to say—but I fear the principal cause has been increased poverty.

One hundred children died in the District and one child outside it under a year old, equal to a rate of 177·6 or 179·3 per thousand births registered, according to whether the number of deaths be taken as 100 or 101 ; as compared with an average of 165·8 in the ten preceding years. The Infantile Mortality rate was higher than in any year since 1901, and reached 250 per thousand amongst those illegitimately born. The principal causes of death were Measles, 5 ; Whooping Cough, 14 ; Diarrhoea, 13 ; Diarrhoeal diseases, 5 ; Atrophy, Debility, Wasting, 21 ; Premature Birth, 14 ; Bronchitis and Pneumonia, 13 ; Congenital defects and inherited vicious disease, 4 ; and suffocation by being overlain, 1. Many deaths of infants are caused by improper feeding and exposure due to ignor-

ance or carelessness. For instance, while <sup>at</sup> breast-fed children seldom get Diarrhœa, those fed from the bottle or spoon are specially liable to it in certain months of the year in consequence of bacterial changes in milk or other food often produced by dust or conveyed by flies bred in filthy homes or near homes which have insanitary surroundings. Of 17 cases of Infantile Diarrhœa which came to my knowledge, 15 were bottle-fed. Many mothers regard Whooping Cough and Measles as trivial diseases and take no pains to prevent their children coming in contact with others suffering from those complaints. Many work in factories and wean their children at the earliest possible moment, with the result that they get improperly fed by neighbours and young children. Many give their babies improper and unsound food, a frequent cause of death by convulsions. Many children are inadequately clothed or placed in strong draughts—and the result is Bronchitis or Pneumonia. The lives of a few are ended by being overlain, sometimes perhaps the result of parental over-tiredness ; more frequently on Saturday nights than other nights, the result of intemperance. Few people take steps to protect milk and food from pollution by dust and flies; and fewer still to arrest putrefactive changes by keeping their food in the coolest part of their houses.

To combat all this ignorance and carelessness I made a long report to the Council on the possible adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907 ; but I understand the Council has not as yet decided to adopt it. If the Act be adopted I advise the appointment of a well-trained female Health Visitor, one who understands the habits of poor and ignorant women ; and who by character, natural gifts, tact and strong common sense, will be capable of approaching them with sympathy and teaching them how to manage themselves and their health during pregnancy, and how to nurse, clothe, feed and keep their children clean and their homes bright. The first and most persistent efforts of such a woman should be directed to securing as far as possible the abolition of the feeding bottle, and the nursing of children as Nature intended they should be, at the breast ; to keep the mother and the child together *in the home* ;

to help the mother to nurse *her infant herself in her own home*; to give help to mother and child alike. The appointment of an inexperienced woman would, in my opinion, in this District be absolutely useless.

The cases of Infectious Disease certified were :—Diphtheria, 15 ; Erysipelas, 17 ; Scarlet Fever, 57 ; Typhoid Fever, 2 ; and Pulmonary Consumption under the Board's Order, 13 ; whilst of non-notifiable Infectious Diseases there came to my knowledge :—Measles, 361 ; German Measles, 1 ; Chicken Pox, 27 ; Whooping Cough, 170 ; Mumps, 211 ; Diarrhœa, 38 and Influenza, 5. Of these 2 died from Diphtheria, 1 from Scarlet Fever, 17 from Measles, 27 from Whooping Cough, 16 from Diarrhœa and 5 from Influenza, of which three were in the Union House.

The cases of Diphtheria were apparently not due to a common cause ; they occurred at distant parts of the town, and in no house was there more than one case. In one case serious defects in drainage due to the action of rats were found and remedied at once. The sufferer's sister, an Elementary School Teacher, was advised to leave home for a month, and was allowed to resume duty after the lapse of 12 days. Slight defects in drainage were found and remedied in three of the homes ; in 10 cases no probable cause contributing to the ailment was discovered ; and one case was contracted in Wales. A Teacher's child contracted the disease miles away and recovered. At the conclusion of the illness, the family came to live here ; but just before coming a swab of the father's throat secretions was sent for examination and found to contain the bacillus of Diphtheria, and immediately after coming, I was informed of the fact. He was kept from school duty, until a satisfactory report on the secretions was received.

The cases of Scarlet Fever were far less numerous than in any year since 1905. One child found in school "peeling" was isolated at once ; a vendor of sweets voluntarily ceased to sell them, whilst there was infectious disease in the house ; a telegraph messenger was satisfactorily isolated for several weeks ; notification of too early removal of a child to another District was made, and



steps were taken to secure disinfection and repapering of the house left, before it was relet. No provision has been made for the isolation in hospital of any disease except Small Pox.

As regards Enteric Fever, there were only two cases—the most satisfactory record since 1890, except in 1895, when the number was the same. A probable cause of the disease at 25 Clemson Street was found and abated. No cause was ascertained in the other case.

At the end of 1908 a severe epidemic of Whooping Cough was in progress, and I had announced that I was not in agreement with the construction Teachers were putting, and as regards Whooping Cough and Measles not justified in putting, upon one of the County Council Regulations. Early in 1909 my Council asked me to cease issuing certificates for one year, advising exclusion of all children from infectious homes from school for defined periods. As the system in use had worked well for fourteen years, and with marked benefit to the health of the town, I regarded the resolution as a decidedly retrograde step in sanitation. So, in my last annual report I included a body of facts in support of the views I held, for consideration not only here, but elsewhere. To make matters worse, some Teachers deliberately sent for children to come to school from infected homes, contrary to the advice of the Medical Officer of the *paramount* Sanitary Authority, and also of the printed and circulated advice of the Authority itself—a position absolutely untenable for long, either for me or the Teachers concerned. Knowing that Measles and Whooping Cough are by far the most fatal diseases of infant school life, I believe the advice I gave was sound; and whether right or wrong know that it is supported by a large amount of expert evidence. My last Annual Report was therefore written to bring the matter to an issue so far as the action of the Teachers was concerned; whilst I was quite open to reconsider any conclusions I had arrived at, if necessary, not by argument in public or public reports, but by cogent reasoning amongst practical experts. Upon this the County Medical Officer in his last Annual Report writes “With one suggestion in the



report in question" (that is to say my report) "however, I am in full agreement, namely 'that school attendance officers, or their emissaries should be absolutely prohibited from sending for children to come to school from houses where there is infectious disease, contrary to the advice of the local medical officer of health'. The authority of the local medical officer of health should be supreme as regards the measures to be adopted for safeguarding the public health of his district, and any action on the part of an outside Authority which conflicts with his procedure is strongly to be deprecated. No school teacher, or school attendance officer, therefore, should endeavour to get children to attend school in opposition to the directions of the local medical officer of health, and if this has taken place in the past it must be prevented from happening in the future. The County Education Authority accept this view of the situation, and have taken steps to prevent any such occurrence as has been complained of being repeated." As the result of this, the resolution was rescinded about October 27th, and the system in use prior to January 4th, restored.

From figures already given, the Council will notice that the epidemics of Measles, Whooping Cough and Mumps affected a very large number of children—in fact Mumps so far as Willenhall is concerned is a disease of comparatively recent introduction in epidemic form, but the symptoms it causes as a rule are so slight, that the only remark I wish to make concerning it, is that it materially interferes with attendance at school. There were 17 deaths from Measles and 27 from Whooping Cough. The Death-rate from Measles was 0·86 per thousand per year, as compared with an average of 0·58 in the preceding 14 years during which the system referred to was in use, and 0·53 in the 20 years preceding them. The Death-rate from Whooping Cough was 1·36 per thousand per year, as compared with an average of 0·43 in the preceding 14 years, and 0·92 in the 20 years preceding them. I have looked through Dr. Reid's Report on all Urban and Rural Districts in the County for 1908, and find that there were only two Urban Districts in that year which had a higher Death-rate from

Measles than here this year, and that in no District was there anything like as high a Death-rate from Whooping Cough. As regards Measles you will have to go back to 1903, and as regards Whooping Cough to 1894 to find a greater number of deaths in a single year in this town. I leave it to others to judge by results, whether my action was or was not justified.

On June 12th I advised closure of St. Mary's Catholic Schools, Russell Street Council Schools, and St. Giles' National Schools for one month; on July 3rd Walsall Road Council Schools for a similar period; on July 14th Little London Council Schools for a similar period; on July 19th the Central Council Schools for a similar period; on October 21st Portobello Council Schools for a similar period—in each case, except the Portobello Schools, the Infants' Department only; in the other case both Departments. As regards Portobello Schools I declined on Sanitary grounds to advise closure in May in consequence of the prevalence of Mumps, but gave a statement of the facts, if the Managers or School Medical Officer desired on financial grounds to close them. All the schools advised to be closed, were actually closed by order of the Council; and each school was disinfected and I believe properly cleansed before re-opening. I have long been of opinion that it is in Infants' Schools, in this town, that infectious disease is chiefly contracted; and as indirect evidence of the fact, I may say that I have never yet had to consider the possibility of advising closure of St. Anne's Schools—where there is no Infant Department—whilst every other school I have advised to be closed, and some of them several times.

As a result of these epidemics, leaflets have been drawn up for most of the infectious diseases, for distribution at infected homes; and another will probably be shortly drawn up on the management and rearing of children.

An important Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School was issued by the Local Government Board in September. I am glad to see that it is definitely laid down therein that Closure by the Sanitary Authority is contemplated *solely in the interests of*

*public health*, and apart from that consideration the M.O.H. is not justified in advising closure to prevent financial loss to the Local Education Authority. It is also laid down that "the frequent and thorough washing of class rooms and cloak rooms is an efficient means of removing both dust and infection. Dry sweeping on the other hand tends to scatter dust." I have already advised that every school in the town ought to be well scoured at least once in each month. I doubt if schools here are scoured oftener than once in three months.

As regards Diarrhœa, though the deaths numbered 16 and were double those of the previous year, in 25 out of the previous 37 years, they were far more numerous. Beyond what I have said in my remarks on infantile mortality, I have only to add my hope that the Council will continue their efforts to bring about better sanitary conditions of premises in close proximity to houses, and especially of those in the numerous Courts and the more densely populated parts of the town.

The deaths from Pulmonary Consumption were 27 and from all forms of Consumption 35, equal to rates respectively of 13·5 and 17·5 per 10,000 persons living, expressed to the nearest half unit. Thirteen cases of Pulmonary Consumption were certified under the Board's Order of 1908, of whom 8 died. Leaflets have been prepared and distributed amongst those suffering from the disease and their immediate friends, and personal efforts have been made to educate the public to protect themselves. The bed, and bed and body clothing of all who died from Consumption were disinfected by the steam disinfecter, and the bedrooms they occupied before death were cleansed and disinfected with Sulphurous Acid. In the early stages of the disease many completely recover by temporary residence in a Sanatorium, and the education acquired there does permanent good. In the later stages, when health is fast failing, institutional treatment separates the patient very largely from those susceptible to infection. Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, gives the Council power to enter into an agreement with the Managers of any hospital for temporary or



permanent residence of Consumptive persons therein; and as regards the very poor, I believe excellent arrangements for their comfort are made at the Union House. The Council has power also to make bye-laws prohibiting spitting in public carriages, halls, waiting rooms, and places of public entertainment.

Six hundred and ninety-three lots of infected bedding were disinfected by steam under pressure, and 123 houses and 7 schools were otherwise disinfected.

With regard to properties upon which reports were made prior to 1909, the Sanitary Inspector informs me that all the 75 outstanding Formal notices have now been complied with; and that he anticipates 9 outstanding Formal Notices in 1909 will shortly be complied with also. Twenty-five new houses were built, 7 houses in Cannon Street were condemned as unfit for human habitation and a washhouse at the rear of 54 New Street used as a bedroom was also condemned—leaving an estimate of 3,852 houses at the end of the year. Seventy one wash-down closets (including 32 at Albion Road Council Schools) and 57 waste water closets were put in; 55 privies were abolished and 50 open ashpits were either roofed over or abolished in favour of galvanised iron dust-bins; and 93 new connections with the sewer were made.

The house refuse is removed by the Council's men—from ash-pits about every month or six weeks, privies every three months and dust-bins every ten days. It is desirable that the latter should be attended to with unfailing regularity every seven days, and privies, as long as they are allowed at all, once each month.

An application has this week been made for a loan to extend the sewers to the District boundaries on the Wolverhampton and Bilston Roads, and to put down a sewage disposal plant at the opposite extreme boundary. The scheme suggested by the Sanitary Engineer is a biological one consisting of Detritus, Roughing, Septic and Upward-flow tanks, and 6 circular 90 feet filters. Storm-water tanks and Sludge Disposal plant are also included.

There are 57 Factories—all occupied—and 389 Workshops on the Register, of which 90 are void. Twenty nine factories and 281

workshops were inspected—chiefly by the Sanitary Inspector, resulting in the limewashing of 55 workshops and 3 bakehouses ; in the abatement of 19 nuisances of different kinds ; in the provision in 2 cases of more suitable sanitary accommodation in factories (one after prosecution) and in part provision of better accommodation in another case. There is no offensive trade in the District. Thirty four Out-workers' Lists, showing employment of 162 men, were received twice in the year ; and 8 Lists showing employment of 23 men once only in the year. The addresses of 43 out-workers were sent to other Councils, and the address of 1 out-worker was received from another Council ; 26 out-workers' premises were inspected ; there was no out-work in unwholesome premises, nor on infected premises. The Factory Abstract was found posted up where it was legally required . The file-cutting regulations were observed and no case of lead poisoning from that cause was reported. All the bakehouses were inspected twice in the year. New regulations for the casting of brass and other metallic alloys came into force on January 1st. I have, as yet, no personal knowledge on the subject, but believe those regulations are being complied with.

With regard to the French Patent described in my last Annual Report, though I am unable to say cases of lead colic have not occurred, I can say that the general health of enamellers of iron was decidedly better than in previous years.

Two cases of alleged lead poisoning in young women employed in Bronzing iron castings came under my notice as C.F.S. The first case, I certified as not a case of lead poisoning in my opinion—nevertheless she claimed and was allowed compensation. In the second case, I certified that her symptoms were due to lead, but that I had no knowledge that lead was used at all in the process of bronzing—the industry to my knowledge having been carried on many years, and no such case having occurred before. The case went to trial, and the report of the County Analyst on his examination of the metals used in Bronzing showed that they contained proportions of lead varying from 0·0 per cent. to 0·37 per cent. in the form of *an alloy*. The lead being in a state of



intimate mixture with another metal—forming the alloy—I expressed the opinion that before a single grain of lead in the alloy could be converted into a salt of lead by the juices of the body, a fatal dose of a salt of copper or zinc would have been swallowed, and that, before industrial lead poisoning could have occurred. Though the decision was given in favour of the plaintiff, it has not altered my opinion ; and I only mention it now, so as to direct the attention of other men to the subject in view of possibilities ; and to say that a system of voluntary medical examination has since been accepted by the bronzers, who were found to be in excellent health, without a trace of lead in the gums, although many of them had worked at the process many years.

During the year several powerful electric motors have been put in factories, and a corresponding diminution of smoke in the air has resulted. From inquiries made, I learn they have given satisfaction to Employers and have proved very economical. I hope more Employers will make inquiries for themselves this year, and be able to reduce the output of smoke still more. There is room also for further inquiries about mechanical inventions which diminish the amount of soot in the air, with pecuniary saving to the Employer, in factories where electric power cannot be used.

There is a sufficiency of house accommodation, though many houses are poor in structure, and not as clean as they should be. The Surveyor supervises the erection of new houses, and applies the smoke test to drains before the houses are occupied. Further widening of Walsall Street, above the Neptune Inn is desirable.

The milk supply was fairly satisfactory. None was tested for the tubercle bacillus. Most of the milk is brought *into* the District. So far as I know none of the cows were examined by a Veterinary Surgeon, either in or outside the District.

The Sanitary Inspector visits the slaughter-houses at killing times, but not systematically. He has a certificate for meat inspection. The meat supply was fairly good and the 14 slaughter houses were kept in fair condition. About 26 pieces of a well fed beast with healthy looking flesh (chiefly the lungs, and glands in



thorax and neck) were seized and condemned as unfit for human food in consequence of being studded with tubercle. The lungs and pleura of a fat pig were seized and condemned in consequence of slight deposits of tubercle. In obedience to the L.G. Order, 1904 the carcasses were not condemned. A rabbit was also condemned in consequence of Hydatid Cysts. In each case the owners voluntarily allowed the food seized to be destroyed by the Inspector; and the circumstances under which they were seized did not necessitate any action under section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Meat exposed for sale in shops and on market stalls is often inspected.

All the school buildings now in use are in a good state of sanitation, and are supplied with tap water. The Wesleyan Schools and Russell Street Council Schools are no longer used as such. The new Albion Road Council Schools, though not pleasant to the eye outside, are excellently arranged inside. The lighting and ventilation are all that could be desired, and the sanitary accommodation appears to be equally good.

One hundred and eighty two children were successfully Vaccinated; 247 exemption certificates were legally obtained; the Vaccination of 71 was postponed; and 61 died without being Vaccinated. With such results as these, it seems to me a waste of public money to have a Vaccination Officer at all.

Conferences have been held, with no practical result at present, concerning the Midwives Act, which provides that after April 1st, no woman will be permitted to attend women in childbirth for gain, except under the direction of a Doctor, unless certified as a Midwife. There are in the town certified midwives who have not been trained, but I believe there is no trained woman, who is a Midwife by virtue of Examination.

The advice given last year about the adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 has not been acted on by the Council—but for many years past efforts have been made, and with considerable success, to substitute the water-carriage system for dry methods of disposal. I am unable to give all the information the Local Government Board desires, but the Inspector of Nuisances

estimates that there are now in use 533 waterclosets of the wash-down type, 1573 waste waterclosets, 600 privy-middens and cess-pits, 830 covered ashpits, 200 open ashpits and 800 galvanized dust-bins. All properties erected in recent years, within reach of the sewers, have waterclosets of the wash-down or waste-water type. Water charges are heavy enough to encourage the use of the latter type—though the former is far preferable from every point of view. There are about 170 houses on the Wolverhampton and Bilston Roads—not within access to the sewers. The Surveyor agrees with me in believing the adoption of parts of the Act referred to would be beneficial to the town.

The Medical inspection of school children is arranged by the County Council.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

The Tables required to be filled up by the Local Government Board, the County Council and the Home Office will be forwarded and in substance are appended hereto. Copies of the leaflets issued will also be sent to the two first-named.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN T. HARTILL,

M. O. H.

Willenhall,

February 12th, 1910.

# Table 1.

## Vital Statistics for 1909 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-resi- dents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	18170	650	35·7	127	195·3	371	20·4			14	385	21·1
1900	18342	697	38·0	118	169·2	340	18·5			18	358	19·5
1901	18515	656	35·4	139	211·8	365	19·7			13	378	20·4
1902	18731	654	34·9	99	151·3	294	15·6			23	317	16·9
1903	18868	633	33·5	102	161·1	345	18·2			31	376	19·9
1904	19001	643	33·8	108	167·9	349	18·3			34	383	20·1
1905	19179	591	30·8	82	138·7	261	13·6			34	295	15·3
1906	19460	589	30·2	97	164·6	317	16·2			45	362	18·6
1907	19613	615	31·3	85	138·2	248	12·6			29	277	14·1
1908	19684	576	29·2	92	159·7	281	14·2			46	327	16·6
Averages for years 1899-1908	18956	630	33·3	105	165·8	317	16·7	0	0	29	346	18·2
1909	19730	563	28·5	100	177·6	334	16·9	0	0	47	381	19·3

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres ... 1249

Total population at all ages	18515	} At Census of 1901
Number of inhabited houses	3614	
Average number of persons per house	5.1	



**Table 2.**

LOCALITIES.

Not filled up, as there are no recognized divisions  
of known population.

# Table 3.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Certified or Notified during the year.

	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upw'ds
Diphtheria ...	15	1	5	7	1	1	...
Erysipelas ...	17	1	...	...	5	9	2
Scarlet Fever ...	57	1	14	31	8	3	...
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Pulmonary Consumption } — Poor Law	13	...	...	1	3	9	...
Totals ...	104	3	19	39	18	23	2

Cases of Non=Notifiable Infectious Diseases in same period.

	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upw'ds
Measles ...	361	20	191	150	...	...	...
German Measles	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	27	3	12	12	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	170	24	89	57	...	...	...
Mumps ...	211	...	37	169	3	2	...
Diarrhœa ...	38	17	9	1	2	8	1
Influenza ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...

Number of beds at Small Pox Isolation Hospital ... 14

**Table 4.**

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..								
Measles ... ..	17	5	11	1				
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1			1				
Whooping-cough ... ..	27	14	13					
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	2	0	2					
Croup ... ..	3	1	2					
Fever { Typhus ... ..								
Enteric ... ..								
Other continued ... ..								
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	5					2	3	
Cholera ... ..								
Plague ... ..								
Diarrhœa ... ..	16	13	3					
Enteritis ... ..	6	4				2		
Gastritis ... ..	1	1						
Puerperal Fever... ..								
Erysipelas ... ..								
Other Septic Diseases ... ..								
Phthisis ... ..	27		1	2	5	19		
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	8	2	3	3				
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	15					9	6	
Bronchitis ... ..	40	6		1	1	14	18	
Pneumonia ... ..	27	7	8		2	9	1	
Pleurisy ... ..	1					1		
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	3					1	2	
Alcoholism ... ..								
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	4					3	1	
Venereal Diseases ... ..	1	1						
Premature Birth ... ..	13	13						
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... ..	2					2		
Heart Diseases ... ..	28	2		1	1	15	9	
Accidents... ..	10	1	2		1	6		
Suicides ... ..	4					4		
All other causes ... ..	120	31	13	3	3	27	43	
All causes ... ..	381	101	58	12	13	114	83	0



**Table 5.**  
**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES.	{	Certified ... ..	14	10	1	4	29	15	11	7	6	3	6	8	4	5	1	5	100		
		Uncertified ... ..	1				1												1		
Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Small-pox ... ..																			
		Chicken-pox ... ..																			
		Measles ... ..													2		1	1	1	5	
		Scarlet Fever ... ..																			
		Diphtheria : Croup ... ..																			
Diarrhœal Diseases.	{	Whooping Cough ... ..				1	1	4	3	1	2	1		1					1	14	
		Diarrhœa, all forms ... ..						1	4	1	1		1	2	2	1				13	
		Enteritis (not Tuberculous) }						1			2		1							4	
		Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }								1										1	
																				14	
Wasting Diseases.	{	Premature Birth ... ..	7	4		1	12	1		1										3	
		Congenital Defects ... ..	2	1			3														
		Injury at Birth ... ..																			
		Want of Breast-milk ... ..																			
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }	4	4	1	1	10	3	2	2		1	2						1	21	
Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..															1			1	
		Tuberculous Peritonitis : } Tabes Mesenterica }																	1	1	
		Other Tuberculous Diseases }																			
		Erysipelas ... ..																		1	
		Syphilis .... ..									1										
	{	Rickets ... ..																			
		Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }													2			1		3	
		Convulsions ... ..		1			1	1												2	
		Bronchitis ... ..						2	1							2			1	6	
		Laryngitis ... ..																			
	{	Pneumonia ... ..				1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1			7		
		Suffocation, overlaying ... ..	1				1													1	
		Other Causes ... ..	1				1	1				1						1		4	
					15	10	1	4	30	15	11	7	6	3	6	8	4	5	1	5	101

Births in the year	Legitimate ... ..	543	Population ... ..	19730
	Illegitimate ... ..	20		
Deaths in the year	Legitimate infants ... ..	96	Deaths from all causes--inclusive of those in public	381
	Illegitimate infants ... ..	5	institutions outside district ... ..	



## Table 6.

### Summary of Work by Inspector of Nuisances partly under my supervision.

		Inspections made.	Informal Notices.	Formal Notices.	Number of Nuisances.	Nuisances abated after Informal Notice.	Nuisances abated after Formal Notice.
Dwelling Houses and Schools	Foul Conditions ... Structural Defects ... Overcrowding ... Unfit for Habitation	1113	19 70 29 1	4 11 2	19 70 29 8	6 34 15 1	4 8 2
Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds	...	48	4		4	4	
Bakehouses	...	85	8		8	8	
Other Workshops and Factories	...	308	30	1	60	28	
Slaughter-houses	...	115	3		3	3	
Ashpits and Privies	...	1075	109	21	119	35	11
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	47	27		27	26	
Water Closets	...	110	61	9	67	41	1
House Drainage	Defective Traps ... No Disconnection ... Other Faults	8 14 85	5 6 60		3 6 60	2 1 43	
Water Supply	...	9	7		7	3	
Pigsties and Animals improperly kept	...	11	9		9	6	
Smoke Nuisances	...	7	2	2	2		2
Other Nuisances	...	88	59	7	64	40	7
Seizures of Unwholesome Food	...	...	...	..	...	...	3
Condemned as Unfit for Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	693
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Schools „	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Formal Notices in 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908 complied with in 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Formal Notices in 1909 not yet complied with, covering several defects, but in most cases nuisances about to be abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	9



**Table 7.**

\* Shewing number of Certificates issued to Elementary School Authorities advising exclusion of Scholars from infected houses for specified periods between December 1st, 1908 and December 31st, 1909.

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County Council Schools, Little London	...	...	11
„ „ „ Portobello	...	...	59
„ „ „ Central	...	...	7
„ „ „ Walsall Road	...	...	9
„ „ „ Russell Street	...	...	16
St. Giles' National Schools	...	...	12
St. Anne's „ „	...	...	6
Wesleyan Methodist „	...	...	6
St. Mary's Catholic „	...	...	4
TOTALS	...	...	130

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\* By Order of the Council no Certificates were issued between January 5th and October 27th, 1909. During the year the Russell Street Schools and the Wesleyan Methodist Schools were closed, and the Scholars were transferred to the Albion Road School.

## Table 8.

### Abstract of Particulars asked for by Home Office.

Factories—Inspections	...	...	29	Notices	...	...	2
„	...	...	—	Prosecution	...	...	1
Workshops—Inspections	...	...	281	Notices	...	...	28
Homeworkers' Premises—Inspections	26	„	...	...	...	...	0
Defects found :							
Want of Cleanliness	...	32	Remedied	...	29		
„ „ „ brought forward	28	„	...	26			
Other Nuisances	...	17	„	...	14		
Defective Sanitary Accommodation	3	„	2 and 1 partly				
Breach of Sanitary requirements	}	3	„	...	3		
in Bakehouses		5	„	...	5		
Other offences	...	5	„	...	2		
Defects brought forward from	}	2	„	...			
1908							
OTHER MATTERS :—							
Notified by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	25		
Reports to H M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	0		
Underground Bakehouses in use	...	...	...	...	0		
HOMEWORK :—							
Lists received	once	...	8	Outworkers	...	...	23
	twice	...	34	Outworkers	...	...	162
Addresses forwarded to other Councils	...	...	...	...	43		
Address received from another Council	...	...	...	...	1		
WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER AT END OF 1909—389. OCCUPIED 299							
Chief Trades therein :							
Lock, Key and Latch Manufacture—	...	...	...	...	159		
File-cutting	...	...	...	...	14		
Other Hardware Manufacture	...	...	...	...	9		
Articles of Dress	...	...	...	...	18		
Workers in Wood and Iron	...	...	...	...	39		
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	22		
Sundry Trades	...	...	...	...	38		
Void—General Trades	...	...	...	...	85		
Void—Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	5		

Factories on Register—57.

Occupied—57







